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MAY—1961

By Joel D. Blackmon

General Counselor

Confederated Unions of America

In the January, 1959 issue of the National Independent Labor Journal I stated in an article on the "Right to Work" issue the following: "I do not believe that the setback in the five enumerated states above will be sufficient to stop the promoters of union busting laws. People who work for and promote purely selfish gains do not give up easily." This statement was with reference to the election in November, 1958 when by referendums in six states, only the State of Kansas approved a right to work law.

The so-called "Right to Work" backers have again put on a new organizational drive and now claim to have some eighteen thousand members composed of companies and organizations making contributions to lobby and promote legislation for right to work laws in the States as well as a National right to work law. They now contend that they have a larger organization, more money and more know how than in the 1958 debacle. They are determined to make a successful drive this time hoping to catch labor off guard and the general public lulled into a receptive mood.

The right to work boys can give Justice Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court a pat on the back for his decisions in a couple of cases handed down on April 17, 1961. Justice Douglas, no doubt, thought that he was doing so-called "organized labor" a great favor. However, the profound dissenting opinions in these cases indicates fully the lack of understanding by the Court as a whole of the real operations of labor unions in general.

The National Labor Relations Board in its day to day operations and dealing exclusively in labor matters certainly showed that the Board fully understands the intent of the National Labor Relations Act and also the proper application thereof. Whereas the recent rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court leaves the whole problem of labor in a state of chaos and conflict.

The National Labor Relations Board had held that "hiring-hall" agreements and also the so-called "foreman-clauses" are unfair labor practices under the Act. The basic reasoning being that these operations in effect amount to a "closed shop"

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WASHINGTON

President Kennedy warns the Reds that the United States will not hesitate to act against communist penetration of Cuba if it becomes a threat to American security. Speaking to the nation's newspaper editors, he pledges that American security will be safeguarded, although American arms will not intervene in a strictly Cuban conflict.

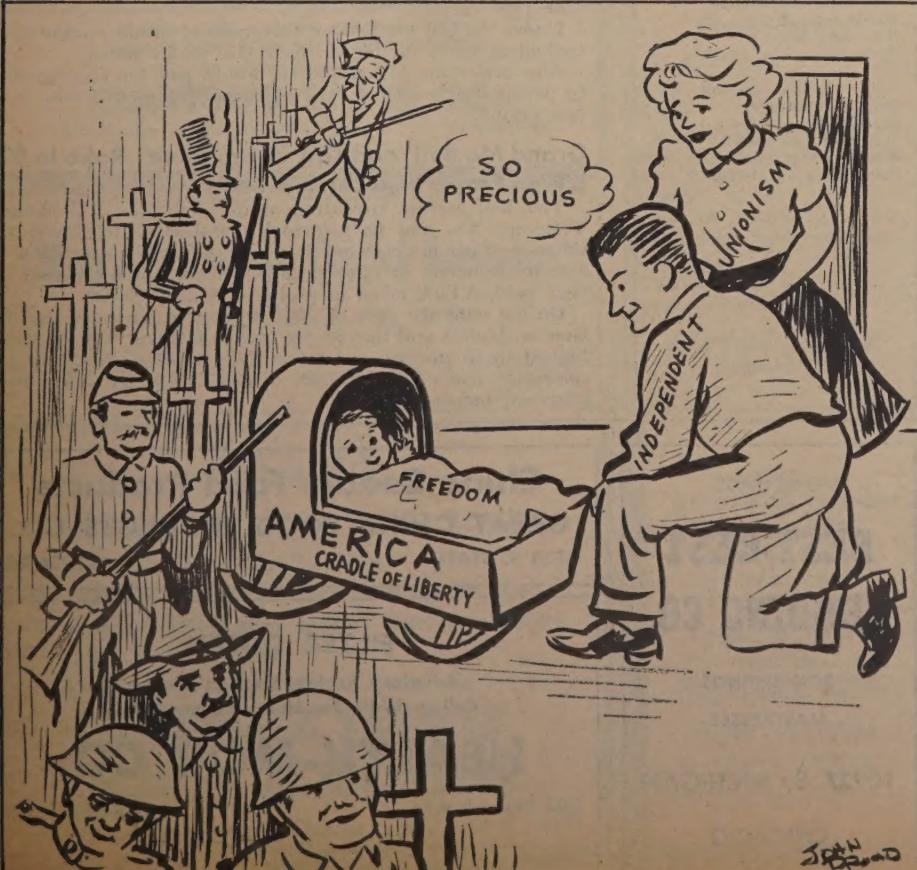
President Kennedy sends his tax reform program to Congress in which he proposes a withholding system on dividends, a curb on expense deductions, and a credits plan as an incentive to industrial expansion. He places increased revenue from the program, if adopted, at 50 million dollars.

The House votes an increase in social security pensions and payroll levies. The bill provides for retirement of men at age of 62 and for an increased tax to raise 800 million dollars more for higher payments to 4,120,000 persons.

The Senate passes the Kennedy administration's controversial \$1.25 an hour minimum wage bill with the administration's program almost intact. The vote is 65 to 28 on the bill to raise the pay of workers from a minimum of \$1 to \$1.15 four months after enactment and to \$1.25 two years later. The meas-

(Continued on Page Four)

LIVES ON (Memorial Day, May 30)



Postmaster: If undeliverable FOR ANY REASON, notify sender. National Independent Labor Journal, 1830 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill., stating reason, on Form 3547, postage for which is guaranteed.

President's Committee Staff Members Named

Appointment of John G. Feild of Chevy Chase, Md., as executive director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity was announced by Assistant Secretary of Labor Jerry Holleman, executive vice chairman of the committee.

Also announced were the appointments of Hobart Taylor, Jr., of Detroit as special counsel and John D. McCully, Sr., of Austin, Tex., as information director.

Mr. Feild will be the full-time operating director of the committee, of which Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson is chairman and Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg vice chairman.

Mr. Feild, 38, is resigning his post as legislative assistant to Senator Philip A. Hart of Michigan to take the position with the committee.

A native of Little Rock, Ark., Mr. Feild attended public schools in Detroit and graduated from Wayne State University there. He is a recognized national authority on intergroup relations and has served as president of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. He also has served as executive director of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices

Commission, executive secretary of the Toledo Board of Community Relations, field director of the Detroit Commission on Community Relations, and executive secretary of the Michigan Area Council of the American Veterans Committee.

Mr. Taylor has been chief of the civil division in the office of the Wayne County prosecuting attorney and is senior member of the law firm of Taylor, Patrick, Bailer, Wexler, and Brookins. A native of Texarkana, Tex., he attended school in Houston, was graduated from Prairie View State College (Texas), has a master's degree in economics from Howard University, and a law degree from the University of Michigan Law School.

Mr. McCully, 46, a native of Illinois who attended public school in Little Rock, Ark., and the University of Texas and University of Michigan, comes to the committee from the Texas State AFL-CIO where he had been director of public relations since 1951. Before that, he was a newspaperman in San Antonio and Austin and was an information officer with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Texas prior to the war.

Mr. Holleman said other staff appointments would be announced in the near future.

Bob Kennedy Vows Price Fixing Drive

WASHINGTON—Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy promised stern action by the Justice Department to break up price-fixing conspiracies which he said are "widespread" in American business.

He cited the jail sentences recently imposed on seven top executives of the electrical industry as a warning to all businessmen that the day of wrist-slapping civil penalties for price-fixing is past.

"Price-fixing is a serious business," he said. "It shouldn't be treated as it has too often in

the past as though the government is handing out tickets for speeding or parking."

In his first speech as attorney general, prepared for delivery before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Kennedy also appealed for the help of the nation's newspapers in the fight against organized crime and racketeering.

"I don't believe newspaper reporters can substitute for a district attorney," he said, "but a newspaper has a very valid investigative role. When I was

(Continued on Page Seven)

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OUR REASON FOR
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It shall be the constant policy
of this newspaper:

1. To publish news of interest to its subscribers and friends
regarding all things pertaining to the working man and his
family.

2. To aggressively advocate and pursue plans that will increase the economic advantages of the laboring and producing millions of our American people.

3. To be vigilant in protecting the gains made by working people through their Unions in recent years.

4. To be active in obtaining for Labor, a greater share of the fruits of our production.

5. To further the organization and growth of independent Labor Unions.

6. To do all these things in the American way, that is by lawful and free Constitutional Government.

Kennedy's
Doctrine

"Regardless of the cost and regardless of the peril"—those were President Kennedy's words expressing his determination to preserve democratic government throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Thoughtful union members are fully conscious of the gravity of the situation in Cuba. We welcome the President's forthright stand. We share his determined opposition to the Communist penetration of Cuba or any other nation of the Western Hemisphere.

Union members in Havana, as this newspaper has reported many times, were among the first victims of Castro's oppression. Union members are always among the first victims of any Communist or other totalitarian dictatorship.

Labor's stake is the preservation of free, democratic governments in North and South America and in Central America is just as great as the stake of business or the professions and the farmers. The President's message was clear, precise. He said:

"The message of Cuba, of

Laos, of the rising din of Communist voices in Asia and Latin America—these messages are all the same. The complacent, the self-indulgent, the soft societies are to be swept away with the debris of history. Only the strong, only the industrious, only the visionary can survive.

"No greater task faces this nation or this Administration. No other challenge is more deserving of our every effort and energy. Too long we have fixed our eyes on traditional military needs, on armies prepared to cross borders or missiles poised for flight. Now it should be clear that this is no longer enough—that our security may be lost without the firing of a single missile or the crossing of a single border.

"We intend to profit from this lesson. We intend to re-examine and reorient our forces, our tactics and our institutions. We intend to intensify our efforts for a struggle in many ways more difficult than war.

"For I am convinced that we possess all the necessary resources, and all the skill, and all the added strength that comes from belief in the freedom of man. And I am equally convinced that history will record the fact that this bitter struggle reached its climax in the late 1950's and early 1960's. Let me make clear as your President that I am determined upon our system's survival and success, regardless of the cost and regardless of the peril."

American labor supports the President in this critical hour.

**Big Steel's
'Magic Number'**

Unemployed Steelworkers, many of whom will never return to work because of the heavy inroads of automation and technological progress in the steel industry, apparently are not the only ones worried about the future.

Now it has been disclosed that cost-cutting pressures have boomeranged and have set off new drives for earlier management and white-collar retirements in industry.

More and more management people are stepping out of active life long before the traditional retirement age of 65. What's more, they are frequently encouraged by their bosses to do so.

The disclosure was made in an account in "American Metal Market" in mid-March. The front-page story said that U.S. Steel had instituted "an informal and voluntary" program under which a man could be considered for retirement under the "magic number is 80" formula.

This is how it works. An employee—and executives are employees—may be asked to retire if the combination of his age and years of service add up to 80 years.

United States Steel Corp. has (Continued on Page Eleven)

CONFEDERATED UNIONS OF AMERICA

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

1028 Connecticut
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April 20, 1961

NEWSLETTER

Fringe Costs

In accordance with figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the cost amounted 1/5 of the gross pay of a factory production employee to cover costs of benefits such as vacation, holidays, pensions, overtime, shift differential and legally required payments for Social Security Workmen's Compensation and etc.

Cost of Living Continues to Rise

The Consumer Price Index went up 0.1 per cent from January to February to a record 127.5 with almost every major item increasing.

Every Vote Counts

By a shift of less than 1 per cent in the popular vote in 11 states, eight won by Kennedy and three by Nixon would have switched the states' electoral votes.

The final figures listed below show how this could have happened.

State	Kennedy %	Nixon %	Plurality	Electoral Votes
Alaska	49.1	50.9	N 1,144	3
Calif.	49.6	50.1	N 35,623	32
Del.	50.6	49.0	K 3,217	2
Hawaii	50.0	50.0	K 115	3
Ill.	50.0	49.8	K 8,858	27
Minn.	50.6	49.2	K 22,018	11
Mo.	50.3	49.7	K 9,980	13
N.J.	50.0	49.2	K 22,091	16
N.M.	50.0	49.2	K 2,294	4
Texas	50.5	48.5	K 46,233	24
Wash.	48.3	50.7	N 29,975	9

Kennedy's electoral vote totaled 303, Nixon's 219, and Senator Byrd's 15.

Further evidence of the closeness of the vote—the closest since the Presidential election of 1888—is shown by the fact that Kennedy's plurality over Nixon was only 111,803 out of 68,329,895. That is less than one per precinct. Kennedy received 34,221,349 votes, and Nixon, 34,108,546.

Kennedy's vote was also less than half of the total cast for him, Nixon, Senator Byrd and minor candidates. Byrd received 607,870 votes, and minor candidates (not counting write-in votes) 215,140. Thus a total of 69,152,905 were cast for President.

Additionally, Nixon, the loser, carried more Congressional Districts, than Kennedy did. Nixon took 228, Kennedy 206, and unpledged electors 3.

Unemployed Receives A Helping Hand

The unemployed worker can at least look forward to unemployment compensation for an additional thirteen (13) weeks providing each individual state approves to extend Unemployment Benefit Payments from twenty-six (26) weeks to thirty-nine (39) weeks.

Under the bill the Federal Government would reimburse the individual states for the thirteen (13) weeks added.

Also under the bill employees would pay for this extension by paying four tenths of 1 per cent unemployment tax for a two year period.

Grand Ma Bell' and GM (Grab More) Rake In \$2.2 Billion Profits In Recession Year

The Bell System, consisting of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its principal consolidated telephone subsidiaries, made more money last year than any corporation has ever made before in history. After all taxes and expenses had been paid, AT&T raked in profits of \$1,250,955,000.

On the same day that the Bell System profits were reported, General Motors said that its net income last year was the second highest in its history—a total of \$959 million. Thus two U.S. companies made \$2,209,955,000 in 1960, a year in which unemployment increased steadily.

GREETINGS

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Original 10-Point Union Program Heavy Unemployment Remains

The Confederated Unions of America, through its executive board, has called on the leaders of Congress to take all steps necessary to end the depression and wipe out the threat to the nation's economic welfare.

The board, in recent session, adopted resolutions which recognized that "the effect of heavy unemployment is compounded daily by the intolerable drain it imposes on our entire economy."

Industry's Turn

Calling for immediate Congressional action, the resolution emphasized that the workers have contributed much to the well-being of the companies and now urges that the Congress in turn, do something to help return full employment for thousands of idled workers.

Months ago, the CUA called attention to dangers forecast in the early slump and urged general and widespread support for a 10-point program to combat unemployment and aid all America.

"I think that we should be rather proud of some of the things that President Kennedy has recommended to the Congress," President Rogers told the board members, "because many of them came right out of our original economic program."

10-Point Program

The 10-point program included:

1—Implementation of the Full Employment Act of 1946 by appropriate federal, fiscal and financial actions. A growing nation needs a growing economy and purchasing power made possible by full use of its human and technological potential.

2—Federal raising and extension of unemployment compensation benefits.

3—Adequate economic aid for distressed areas.

4—A federal aid to education bill.

5—A genuine program of medical care insurance for retired workers to give senior citizens adequate and much-needed protection.

6—An expanded slum clearance and federal housing program.

7—A broad program of construction and much-needed public works such as highway improvements, better transportation facilities.

8—Increase federal minimum wage to \$1.25.

9—Reduce hours of work provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act so that workers as well as other groups could more adequately share in the fruits of automation. It has been more than a quarter-century since there was any reduction in this area—now is the time to do it.

10—A Continuing Prosperity Commission composed of representatives of labor, industry and the public as a top-level social and economic advisory group to the Administration.

Purchasing Power

The board said that many of the above items would provide immediate purchasing power necessary to enable Americans to buy the goods of industry and thus put us back on the road to prosperity and an expanding economy. And many would permanently increase the real wealth of America by providing vital-needed public works.

The board reaffirmed that the CUA would continue to press for the entire program, outlined above, and "other constructive measures that may be advanced."

Also that:

"We will continue in the future as we have done in the past to strive for ever-better provisions in collective bargaining contracts to give maximum protection to workers and the families we serve."

The executive board said that the CUA was among the first to catch the danger signals of the current recession and had served ample warning. The board also recognized that workers were the first to be hit when the slump started.

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Agency Shop Still Legal, Says Union

The recent ruling of the National Labor Relations Board on the "legality" of the agency shop in collective bargaining contracts in Indiana will have no effect on Steelworker contracts, according to union lawyers.

Even though Indiana newspapers carried stories which might have led people to believe that agency shop contracts were outlawed, such is not the case. The ruling that has received so much publicity revolved around the simple question of whether or not a company was legally obligated to bargain over the issue. The Board said no.

The case involved the United Automobile Workers and General Motors Corp. The UAW filed unfair labor practice charges alleging that GMC had failed to bargain in good faith.

The case will probably be heard by the Labor Board inasmuch as the decision was of the 3-to-2 variety and the majority were split in their opinion. New Kennedy appointments to the Board since the original decision will probably result in a reversal.

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Bellwood

Richard Zuelke was re-elected village president over two opponents.

Other winners, all on Zuelke's Good Government Party Ticket, were Oscar B. Alsaker, clerk; Edward E. Bliss, Sigel C. Davis and Charles H. Francy, trustees, and Hiram H. Hoskin, magistrate.

Thank you for your support in the recent election.

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Labor Department Sues Chicago Travel Bureau

Chicago, Ill., April 24, 1961—Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg asked the U.S. Court here today for an order permanently restraining R. a. m. o. n. a. Hayes Healy and John F. Healy, partners in the Vanderbilt Better Tours and Hayes-Healy Travel Bureau, 65 East Madison Street, Chicago, from further violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act—the Federal Wage-Hour Law.

Earl F. Halverson, Regional Director of the U.S. Labor Department's Wage-Hour Division, said an investigation disclosed information that many of the Bureau's employees conducting escorted tours were not paid the minimum wage of \$1.00 an hour. Halverson said the complaint alleges also that the Healy's failed to pay these

employees one and one-half times their regular rate for overtime worked and had violated the record-keeping and interstate shipment provisions of the Act.

The travel agency conducts tours throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Europe and employs approximately 35 persons, most of them employed during the summer months as escorts.

Employee (to tough boss): I've been around here for two years, doing three men's work for one man's pay, and I want a raise.

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Improvement of Public Employment Service Urged

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg today urged a national meeting of State Employment Security Administrators and Employment Service Directors to step up the effectiveness of local State employment offices through reorganization, increased job listings, modernization of facilities, expanded employer relations and continually increased efforts to make job placements for qualified applicants.

The President's request for and the Congress' approval of additional funds to expand and improve the Employment Service have given us the tools necessary to do the job, Secretary Goldberg told the employment officials.

"We must make certain that we warrant the confidence of the President and the Congress have placed in us to improve and strengthen the employment service."

"I have therefore requested each State employment office to submit a plan of action for their major urban centers on how to improve and strengthen the local offices of the Federal State employment service."

"All of us," Secretary Goldberg said, "must share a deep sense of responsibility to assure that these resources provided by the Congress for the public employment service will be used effectively and efficiently so that we may be able to demon-

strate both to the President and the Congress that we have strengthened and improved the national system of employment offices."

The Secretary emphasized to the employment officials that there are now approximately 5½ million unemployed and that at least 1,300,000 young people in a few months will be entering the labor force on a permanent basis.

"If the Employment Service is to serve as a major force in resolving these problems of labor supply and labor requirements, of bringing about a more orderly functioning of local labor markets and of speeding up return of unemployed workers to jobs, then it must become a far more active and aggressive force than it has been in the last ten years."

The Secretary said he expected the announced plan of action would indicate the major labor market problems confronting local employment offices, necessary improvements in local office services, and staff requirements to achieve these improvements.

These State plans of action will be reviewed by the regional directors of the Bureau of Employment Security and discussed with the State employment security agencies. Subsequently the regional directors will submit the plans with their comments and recommendations to the Bureau's national office.

Washington—

(From Page One)

ure goes to a Senate-House conference to iron out conflicts with a House passed bill setting the minimum at \$1.15 and reducing the number of workers to be brought under coverage for the first time.

Former Vice President Nixon calls on President Kennedy in the White House at the President's request and is briefed on the crises in Cuba and Laos. The visit follows an earlier statement by Nixon that he finds the country apathetic to the Kennedy program, which he calls too far left.

Under pressure of the Cuban crisis, the House appropriations committee quickly approves President Kennedy's request for 500 million dollars to launch an aid program for Latin America and 100 millions for Chilean quake relief.

NATIONAL

Ambassador Adlai Stevenson warns the Havana-Moscow axis in the United Nations that patriotic Cubans may have failed in their attempt to depose Premier Fidel Castro but they will rise again to win their freedom. Stevenson answers a lengthy speech by Russian Delegate Valerian A. Zorin, who demands condemnation for the United States and assistance for Castro.

Bills permitting cities to levy a 1 cent sales tax, double the present amount, are introduced in the Illinois Assembly by legislative spokesmen for Mayor Daley. Gov. Kerner approves of the proposal.

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GUEST OF THE MONTH

Putting out anti-labor propaganda and making a profit on it is a neat trick, but it is being done by Standard & Poor's, an old "Wall Street" firm which sells advice to investors. Recently it published big newspaper ads entitled "Switch Your Featherbedding Stocks."

These ads cost a lot of money but the firm expects to get it back, plus a profit, from people who send in the coupon requesting further information on "low labor-cost stocks."

The ad makes this sales pitch: "The titanic struggle inside American Free Enterprise today is between High-Cost Labor and The Inventor. This undeclared war is being fought in thousands of corporations, and is picking up at a furious rate. It is changing the economic, social and political life of every American."

The investment firm proceeds to bemoan continued wage increases won by unions as causing "high-cost labor." But it rejoices in "a brilliant counter-revolution—that is, the Inventor has managed to substitute enough machines for manpower to keep productivity-per-man close to even in industry as a whole."

However, the sales talk continues, new machines and automation have advanced faster in some industries than in others, so the profitable thing to do is buy the stocks of the concerns which are most successful in turning their workers out into the swelling ranks of the unemployed.

"Some companies with low labor costs," the ad says, "can make twice the profit at 50 per cent of production capacity than companies with high labor costs can make at 100 per cent of capacity. These, we believe, are the companies of tomorrow—the companies to invest in now!"

As a "clincher" to its sales talk, the Wall Street firm urges investors to switch their money into companies which substitute "cheaper machine production" for "the most expensive ingredient on the face of the earth—the American human being."

That brutally frank statement shows no concern for the human beings who are being displaced by the machines. Those human beings are represented and defended by the labor unions upon which the propaganda ad heaps scorn.

What Standard & Poor's had better explain to its investors is this: Who will buy the products of these mechanized industries if "robots" keep displacing workers by the millions and tossing them on the scrap heap?

MEMORIAL DAY GREETINGS

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Federal Employees Must Be Protected: Goldberg

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg said Federal employees must be protected against accidental death or injury on the job.

Mr. Goldberg addressed Government safety experts attending a meeting of the Federal Safety Council in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D.C.

Despite a half century's accumulated information on how to make workplaces safe, the Secretary said, the Federal service in recent months has suffered a number of serious accidents. These include the collapse of the Texas Tower under the buffeting of high seas off the New Jersey coast, a fire on the U.S.S. Constellation that killed 50 men, another fire on the U.S.S. Saratoga in the Mediterranean, and the accidental death of three men at a nuclear reactor in Idaho. Victims were Federal civilian and military personnel and employees of contractors doing work for the Government.

"We have got to stop killing and maiming people," Secretary Goldberg said. "The Federal Government must not only protect the lives and safety of its own employees. It must be a leader by example, by encouragement, by persuasion, and by the full exercise of leadership throughout the Nation."

"I have never put a dollar sign on a work accident or its victims," the Secretary said. He noted, however, that many of the men who died were highly skilled workers, whose death is an economic loss to the Nation. Moreover, as a result of these

and other accidents, the Government's liability may go up by about \$2 million, he said.

While the Government has done "some outstanding safety work," Secretary Goldberg told the safety men, "You and I together—somehow—have not to do a better job."

The Federal Safety Council is composed of Government agency representatives concerned with the safety of Federal civilian employees. Council chairman is Arthur W. Motley, Director of the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Standards.

Blackmon—

(From Page One)

operation which is illegal. The public is dead set against "closed shops" and rightly so. If the Supreme Court gives its approval to operations which amount to the same what can we expect the reaction of the public will be to labor in general. It is very very fertile propaganda for the right to work group and I have no doubts that they are ready, willing and able to take full advantage thereof.

Actually what the right to work group wants is to outlaw "union security" which is now legal and is the very life blood of unionism. The majority of the Supreme Court, in their lack of knowledge and understanding of the problems of labor as it effects the general welfare certainly did go the "one step beyond."

High Court Nixes NLRB Rulings

The U.S. Supreme Court last week threw out three key rulings of the pre-Kennedy National Labor Relations Board restricting union security rights.

The high court rejected each of the three NLRB policies on the grounds that the Board had exceeded its authority. It had not required a showing that employees had been damaged or discriminated against as required by law, the justices said.

In decisions written by Justice William O. Douglas and backed in each case by a substantial majority, the court held these NLRB policies illegal:

The so-called Brown-Olds remedy. This forced unions and employers, found to have a closed shop contract, to refund any dues or fees paid by employees during the previous six months.

The so-called Mountain Pacific ruling. This held that an exclusive union hiring hall agreement is illegal on its face if it does not contain specific rules laid down by the NLRB.

Rulings that Typographical Union contracts with newspapers were illegal per se because they stated that foremen with hiring authority must be union members and called for the closed shop.

The court knocked down the

Brown-Olds doctrine in a case involving the Carpenters and Mechanical Handling Systems, Inc., Indianapolis.

The hiring system through the union might have been illegal, the court said, but the NLRB made no showing that any employee had been damaged. Thus, it would be "punitive" to require the union and the company to rebate six months' dues to all employees.

The court rejected the NLRB's Mountain Pacific rules

for union hiring halls in a case involving the Teamsters and Los Angeles-Seattle Motor Express, Inc. The court said that the law doesn't ban hiring halls, that they are illegal only if they discriminate against non-union employees.

The Typographical Union decisions came in cases involving News Syndicate Company, Inc., New York City, and two Massachusetts newspapers, the Worcester Telegram and Haverhill Gazette.

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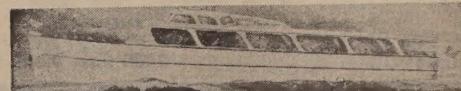
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OFFICIAL
MEMBERSHIP
ELECTION
RESULTS
Thursday,
April 20, 1961

OFFICIAL MEMBERSHIP
ELECTION RESULTS

THURSDAY—APRIL 20, 1961

Eugene Raetz	1,035
Frank Wojek	983
Chester Orzechowski	915
Martin Vaagen	701
William Bojan	665
Stanley Sac	565
Anne Niemo	457
Ed (Hoppy) Bugajsky	296
James Catalano	246
Luis Davila	233

Richard Villarreal	219
Lillian Hampton	212
Tom Kitchen	212
Frank Smith	200
Vincent Monaco	184
Larry La France	182
Daniel Sabella	169
Chester Straube	137
Peter Panagos	125
Pete Simich	108
Manual Selio	103
John Myers	82
John Barnhart	74

OFFICIAL RESULTS OF DIRECTORS ELECTION
FRIDAY—APRIL 21, 1961

Eugene Raetz	President
Martin Vaagen	Vice President
Frank Wojek	Financial Secretary
Michael Blahut	Treasurer

COMMITTEES
CHIEF STEWARDS

Ronald Berg	Plant No. 1
Frank Wojek	Plant No. 2
Martin Vaagen	Plant No. 3 & No. 5
Evan Norris	Washington Blvd.

Stanley Ozga	Plant No. 1
Frank Wojek	Plant No. 2
John Bilski	Plant No. 3
Robert Craig	Plant No. 5
George Schlinkert	Washington Blvd.

NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE

Eugene Raetz	William Bojan
Martin Vaagen	C. Orzechowski
Frank Wojek	Stanley Ozga
Michael Blahut	Herb Swanson
Ronald Berg	

FOOD COMMITTEE

William Bojan	Plant No. 1
(Sub-committee)	Plant No. 1
(to be appointed by Stewards)	
Chester Orzechowski	Plant No. 2

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Stanley Ozga
Herb Swanson
Ronald Berg

CHIEF TIME STUDY DIRECTOR

Herb Swanson

SENIOR CHIEF STEWARD

Martin Vaagen (All Plants)

Launch Drive To Use
Seat Belts In Cars

Union members of the National Safety Council launched a special campaign to encourage all car owners to install and use seat belts.

The campaign is headed by P. L. Siemiller, member of the Council's board of directors, labor representative on the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, and general vice president of the Machinists.

Siemiller pointed out that seat belts in cars will prevent 30 to 50 per cent of the deaths resulting from traffic accidents and many serious injuries. Trade unionists are urged:

1. To install and use seat belts in their own cars.
2. To personally recommend them to fellow members and friends.
3. To publicize the value of seat belts in their union paper.
4. To give a talk on the value of seat belts at a union meeting.
5. To propose, if their employer holds safety meetings, that a meeting, or a part of one, be devoted to a discussion of seat belts.
6. To arrange for showing a film on seat belts.

Lloyd Utter, vice president for labor of the National Safety Council, urged all union members to equip their cars with seat belts for the protection of themselves, their wives and children.

"Last year 5,000 men, women and children, many of them members of union families, would not have died in traffic accidents if they had been using a seat belt. Furthermore, many thousands of members of union families would not have been hurt or seriously injured."

He also warned that seat belts are not a substitute for knowing and observing traffic rules and regulations, but they do reduce the possibility of a more serious injury or death.

National Safety Council
Opposes Drag Racing

Union officials and members who are approached by organizers of "car clubs for young people" seeking to enlist the aid of labor groups in supporting drag strip racing for teen-agers, should be aware of the National Safety Council's policy opposing drag racing. This policy, formulated by the Council after an intensive nationwide investigation of drag strip racing, hot-rodding and similar speed contests, states:

The National Safety Council opposes speed contests. Since speed violations are so often involved in traffic accidents, the National Safety Council cannot condone speeding even in the name of competition.

The Council feels that the public interest would be better served if the energy and enthusiasm now devoted to drag racing were channeled into more constructive activities. Economy runs, driver clinics and leadership in traffic safety programs, are ex-

(Continued on Page Five)

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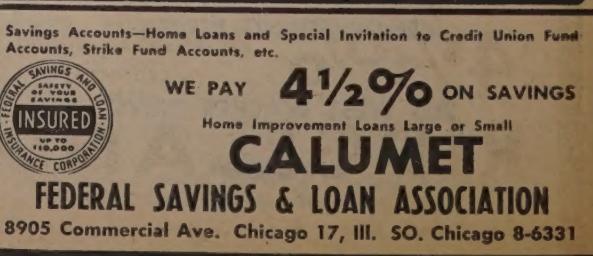
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Savings And Loan
Home Loans Rise

Savings and loan associations made 69 percent of all home loans of \$20,000 or less in Cook County in March.

John E. Stipp, president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, said this represented the highest percentage of home financing by associations here since last August.

The associations have been averaging at least two-thirds of the county's home financing for several years and exceeded 70 per cent during most months of 1959 and the summer of 1960, reaching a peak of 75 per cent in June, 1959.

However, even though the associations handled a greater share of Cook County's total home mortgage business than in March, 1960 when they accounted for 66 per cent, their actual lending activities were somewhat less than a year ago, Stipp noted.

This was in line with a drop in home mortgage lending by all financing sources.

During March this year the associations recorded 3,112 home loans representing \$37,471,967, off 2 per cent in number of mortgages and 7 per cent in dollar volume from March, 1960.

Meanwhile, other leading sources in Cook County fell even farther below the 1960 level.

Banks, insurance companies, title companies acting as trustee, other financial agencies and individuals recorded a total of 2,005 home mortgages for \$16,425,125, declines of 13 per cent in number of mortgages and 19 percent in dollar volume from March, 1960.

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Opposes Drag Racing—

(From Page Four)

amples of desirable outlets for interest in automobiles and driver ability.

Although clubs known by the general term "hot rod" often engage in many worthwhile activities, it is apparent that the chief purpose of such organizations is promotion of racing events.

The National Safety Council, therefore, recommends that traffic authorities and safety organizations refrain from endorsing, supporting or participating in speed events."

Teen-agers are not the only ones being exploited. Another type of racing known as "kart racing" has grown to the point where highway traffic safety leaders are becoming deeply concerned. This craze involves boys and girls from five to ten years old who are encouraged to imitate in midget cars the adult auto races.

The "karts" come in various sizes and attain various speeds. Some "karts" are machines known as 1/4 midgets which look like miniature Indianapolis Speedway racing cars. They have engines about the size of a lawn mower motor. Some of these little cars average 16 mph on a 1/20 mile oval course.

Traffic safety experts regard this not as a sport but as a social problem. One large city judge, director of the municipal court driver improvement school, said:

"To put a 5-year-old baby in a racing car does violence to the child's nature. I'll see these kids in court before they are old enough to get a driver's license."

Plastic Bag Deaths

A recent survey of all state health departments revealed that over 100 accidental deaths had occurred in 1960 due to misuse of plastic bags. Nearly 90 suicides and 5 homicides were also reported.

The National Safety Council, U.S. Public Health Service and the Society of the Plastic Industry plan a stepped-up campaign, including newspaper publicity, to alert the public of Plastic bag hazards.

Smooth Race Relations Forecast Here by '70

There will be Negro families in many of Chicago's suburbs by 1970, it was predicted by Edward A. Marcinak, executive director of the Commission on Human Relations. Marcinak before a group in the "Renewing Chicago in the '60's series, sponsored by the University of Chicago and the Metropolitan Center for Neighborhood Renewal and held at 64 E. Lake st.

Marcinak said Chicago has reduced racial tensions by utilizing the public resources of various agencies, including his commission.

Bob Kennedy—

(From Page One)

counsel for the Senate Rackets Committee, about 25 per cent of our important leads came from newspapers."

In the "sensitive area" of civil rights, the 35-year-old brother of the President said his policy would be to "show the flag, not wave it."

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Statement by Secretary Of Labor Arthur Goldberg

I am pleased to be able personally to distribute the first checks paid under the temporary program to provide additional unemployment insurance benefits for those who have exhausted their rights since June 30, 1960 or will exhaust them before April 1, 1962.

This is good news for millions of Americans. Without these additional benefits, an alarming number of families would find themselves in a truly precarious economic condition. I gained some idea of the urgent need for this program on a recent trip when 7,000 unemployed persons, fully half the total number eligible, applied in one day for additional benefits in the State I was visiting.

The speed with which this help is being brought to those who need it is a tribute to the personal interest and leadership of the President, to the wisdom of Congress in passing a sound program, to the States—all of whom quickly agreed to participate—and to the employees of the Department of Labor who worked long and well to achieve prompt results.

It is a good program, as is evidenced by the fact that all of the 50 States are participating, in comparison to the total of 17 States that participated in the temporary program of 1958.

But it is temporary. There is no question in my mind that it points up the real need for a permanent program adequate to the times. Our unemployment problems will not diminish in scope, even if they do in intensity. A sound permanent program is a necessity in the period we face. We are going to recommend such a program, which is now being drafted.

Meanwhile, the program inaugurated this morning will serve as an interim shelter for our citizens who seek work but

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Mr. M. H. Palmer, the Advertising Manager of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company, announces that Coca-Cola is now available through-out Chicago in convenient cans.

Ask for them at your favorite store.

cannot find it for many long weeks.

Now I know full well that the men and women receiving checks this morning, and all of those who will receive them during the course of this program, would rather have jobs. It is the goal, and the determination of this Administration to get this economy moving so that there will be enough jobs, and programs like this will not be necessary.

NLRB Rules Wife Can't Be Fired

WASHINGTON — Can a company legally fire a woman supervisor because her husband, a rank and file worker in the same plant, is a union sympathizer?

No, said Trial Examiner Louis Libbin of the National Labor Relations board in an unprecedented ruling made public today.

Furthermore, the NLRB examiner said a firm cannot compel a wife supervisor to furnish it with a list of union members provided by her pro-union husband.

The ruling were made in a case involving Brookside Industries, Inc., of Reidsville, N. C., and Mrs. Louis J. Moore, a supervisor in the sewing room of the shirt factory there. Her husband, Troy, had a nonsupervisory job in another department.

Libbin found that the company violated the Taft-Hartley act by discharging Mrs. Moore for not relaying information about Troy's activities to her superiors.

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Wage Hour Injunction Suit Filed Against Clothing Manufacturer

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1961—Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg asked the U. S. District Court in Chicago on Monday, February 27, to issue an injunction to restrain Joseph and Rose Mary Fumo, partners, from future violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act — the Federal Wage-Hour Law.

Mr. and Mrs. Fumo operate the Reliable Tailors at 210 West Van Buren Street in Chicago and employ about 31 workers engaged in the manufacture of men's clothing.

Earl F. Halverson, Regional Director of the U. S. Labor Department's Wage-Hour Division, said an inspection of the firm's time and pay records disclosed information that many employees were not being paid time and one-half for overtime worked after 40 hours in a work-week; that the company had failed to keep accurate records, and had violated the interstate shipment provisions of the law.

Wage-Hour Injunction Suit Filed Against Sheet Metal Firm

Chicago, Ill., March 23, 1961—Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg asked the U. S. District Court in Chicago on Thursday, March 23, to issue an injunction to restrain the Labelled Metal Products Corporation and Robert Friebus, the president of the firm, from future violation of the Fair Labor

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Standards Act — the Federal Wage-Hour Law.

The Company located at 2000 Cermak Road in Broadview, Cook County, Illinois is engaged in the production of sheet metal parts for heating and ventilating equipment. It employs about 68 workers and ships its products in interstate commerce.

Earl F. Halverson, Regional Director of the U. S. Labor De-

partment's Wage-Hour Division, said an inspection of the firm's time and pay records disclosed information that many employees were not being paid time and one-half for overtime worked after 40 hours in a work-week since March 1, 1959; that the company had failed to keep accurate records, and had violated the interstate shipment provisions of the law.

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Goldberg Names Broderick As New ECAB Member

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg today announced the appointment effective May 1st of James A. Broderick, 35, of Dearborn, Michigan as a member of the Federal Employees' Compensation Appeals Board. Broderick will succeed Arthur E. Ramberg, who has been a member of the Board since January 1958.

The new board member brings to his assignment a varied background in the fields of general law and workmen's compensation. Since April of 1956, he has been associated with the Workmen's Compensation Department of the State of Michigan, where he has conducted hearings on contested cases under the State's compensation law, ruled upon evidence admissibility, and decided settlement agreements.

Broderick is a former Assistant City Attorney for the city of Dearborn, and prior to this worked as a trial attorney in the Detroit office of the U.S. Department of Justice's Antitrust Division.

Broderick received his law degree with honors from the Law School of the University of Detroit, and studied advanced labor law at the Wayne Univer-

Work Stoppages In January, 1961

Approximately 170 work stoppages began in January 1961, the lowest number for the month in the postwar period, according to preliminary estimates of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. These stoppages idled about 80,000 workers. An additional 20,000 workers were involved in 130 stoppages continuing from December 1960. Total strike idleness in January, at 700,000 man-days, was substantially less than in January 1960 and January 1959.

Three major stoppages, each idling more than 5,000 workers, were in effect during the month. The Northwest Airlines stoppage, which began in 1960, became system-wide in January and was still in effect at the end of the month. The stoppages of railroad tugboat crewmen in the New York area and of shoe manufacturing employees in the Boston area ended during the month.

Seat Belts Prevent Many Serious Injuries

The automobile seat belt is the most effective device for preventing serious injuries and deaths that has been developed in recent years, according to the labor department of the National Safety Council.

When cars crash into each other, a tree, or some other object, the driver and passengers, without seat belts to hold them, fly forward until they hit something solid. They may be thrown out when a door opens and hit the ground or the pavement; or they may stay in the car and be slammed against the windshield or dashboard. The chances of being killed are five times greater when hurled out of a car than in being thrown around in the car.

A seat belt prevents a passenger from being hurled out of the car or banged around in it. Drivers and passengers who wear safety belts are 35 to 60 per cent safer in a car than are people without belts.

A seat belt has a distinct advantage in case a car catches on fire or is submerged in water after an accident. Since a belt holds a driver or passenger in place in the car, the chances of being knocked unconscious and burned to death or drowned are greatly lessened. A seat belt can be instantaneously released by a conscious person with a flip of the hand.

Only belts meeting the standards of the Society of Automotive Engineers should be purchased. The installation also should be in accordance with SAE specifications.

The only sure way to get full value from automobile safety belts is to develop the habit of fastening the belt on getting into the car, even before turning on the ignition switch. They are useless unless worn whether going a few blocks or on a long trip. It's a fact that most people are killed within 25 miles of their homes. Furthermore, belts should be worn whether driving at low or high speeds. Most fatal accidents occur at speeds under 40 miles an hour.

"I urge all union members to equip their cars with safety belts for the protection of themselves, their wives and children," states Lloyd Utter, vice president for labor of the National Safety Council.

"Last year 5,000 men, women and children, many of them members of union families,

would not have died in traffic accidents if they had been using a seat belt. Furthermore, many more thousands of members of union families would not have been hurt or seriously injured."

Under no circumstances are seat belts a substitute for knowing and observing traffic rules and regulations. Belts only reduce the possibility of a more serious injury or being killed, but do not prevent an accident.

Company Violates Fair Labor Act

Chicago, Ill., January 31, 1961.—Secretary of Labor, Arthur J. Goldberg, asked the U.S. Court here today for an order permanently restraining Colonial Corned Beef Company, Inc., 137 South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois, from future violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act—the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

The company is engaged in the production and distribution

of meat and meat products and employs about 34 workers.

Earl F. Halverson, Regional Director of the U.S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division, said an investigation disclosed information that several employees of the company were not being paid time and one-half for overtime worked after 40 hours in a workweek as required by the law, and that the company had violated the record-keeping and interstate shipment provisions of the Act.

The complaint also alleged that the company discharged an employee for filing a complaint related to the Wage and Hour Law. The Government also asked the Court to issue an order requiring the company to offer to re-employ the discharged employee and to reimburse him for wages lost because of his discharge.

The case has been assigned to Judge Igoe in the U.S. District Court here.

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\$1.25 Minimum Passes Senate

Congress faces the task of reaching agreement between two vastly different minimum wage bills.

One is a Senate measure providing \$1.25 an hour and bringing an additional 4,000,000 employees under the protection of the Wage-Hour law. Essentially President Kennedy's bill, this measure passed the Senate last week by a vote of 65 to 28.

The other bill is the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition's version adopted earlier in the House. This would provide a \$1.15 an hour minimum wage for those already protected by the law. Some 1,200,000 not now protected would come under the present \$1 an hour minimum. However, they would not be eligible for time-and-a-half overtime pay after 40 hours which those now protected receive. The House vote was 216 to 203.

As this issue went to press, a House-Senate conference committee was attempting to reach agreement on a proposal to take back to the two chambers. The committee is dominated by liberals.

Biggest stumbling block to agreement is the question of bringing more employees under Wage-Hour protection.

The Broad Senate bill would protect employees in large retail and service establishments, wherever located. The narrower House bill would only safeguard employees in establishments which have five or more outlets in at least two states. Both bills exclude employees of hotels and motels, along with some other businesses.

Key vote in the Senate was on an amendment by Sen. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma to scale down the Kennedy plan. The bill would have extended protection to but 2,400,000 additional employees instead of 4,000,000. It would have excluded employees of retail and service

businesses operating wholly within one state. Employees of many large department stores would have been left unprotected.

The Monroney measure was defeated 56-39 with 43 Democrats and 13 Republicans on the winning side. Nineteen Republicans and 20 Democrats, all Southerners except Sen. Frank Lausche of Ohio, opposed them. To help union members check how their Senators voted, we are publishing this rollcall:

For Kennedy's Minimum Wage Law—56

Alaska

Bartlett (D)
Gruening (D)

Arizona

Hayden (D)

California

Engle (D)

Kuchel (R)

Colorado

Carroll (D)

Connecticut

Bush (R)

Dodd (D)

Delaware

Boggs (R)

Hawaii

Fong (R)

Long (D)

Illinois

Douglas (D)

Indiana

Hartke (D)

Iowa

Miller (R)

Kentucky

Cooper (R)

Louisiana

Long (D)

Maine

Muskie (D)

Smith (R)

Massachusetts

Smith (D)

Michigan

Hart (D)

McNamara (D)

Minnesota

Humphrey (D)

McCarthy (D)

Missouri

Long (D)

Symington (D)

Montana

Mansfield (D)

Metcalf (D)

Nevada

Bible (D)

Cannon (D)

New Jersey

Case (R)

Williams (D)

New Mexico

Anderson (D)

Chavez (D)

New York

Javits (R)

Keating (R)

N. Dakota

Burdick (D)

Ohio

Young (D)

Oregon

Morse (D)

Neuberger (D)

Pennsylvania

Clark (D)

Scott (R)

Rhode Island

Pastore (D)

Pell (D)

S. Carolina

Johnston (D)

Tennessee

Kefauver (D)

Texas

Yarborough (D)

Utah

Moss (D)

Vermont

Aiken (R)

Prouty (R)

Washington

Jackson (D)

Magnuson (D)

W. Virginia

Byrd (D)

Randolph (D)

Wisconsin

Proxmire (D)

Wyoming

Hickey (D)

McGee (D)

Paired For—Young (R), N. Dakota

AGAINST Kennedy's Minimum Wage Law—39

Alabama

Hill (D)

Sparkman (D)

Arizona

Goldwater (R)

Arkansas

Fulbright (D)

McClellan (D)

Colorado

Allott (R)

Delaware

Williams (R)

Florida

Holland (D)

Smathers (D)

Georgia

Russell (D)

Talmadge (D)

Idaho

Dworshak (R)

Illinois

Dirksen (R)

Indiana

Capehart (R)

Iowa

Hickenlooper (R)

Kansas

Carlson (R)

Schoeppel (R)

Kentucky

Morton (R)

Louisiana

Ellender (D)

Maryland

Beall (R)

Butler (R)

Massachusetts

Saltonstall (R)

Mississippi

Eastland (D)

Stennis (D)

Nebraska

Curtis (R)

Hruska (R)

New Hampshire

Cotton (R)

N. Carolina

Ervin (D)

Jordan (D)

Ohio

Lausche (D)

Oklahoma

Kerr (D)

Monroney (D)

S. Carolina

Thurmond (D)

S. Dakota

Case (R)

Mundt (R)

Tennessee

Gore (D)

Texas

Blakley (D)

Utah

Bennett (R)

Virginia

Byrd (D)

Paired Against Robertson (D), Virginia.

Not Voting—Church (D), Idaho; Bridges (R), New Hampshire; Wiley (R), Wisconsin.

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Goldberg Welcomes Two Negro Students Hired by Department

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg announced the appointment of two Southern Negro College students to jobs in the Department of Labor. The appointments are the first to grow out of a recent tour of Southern Negro Colleges by Edward J. McVeigh, Director of Personnel, undertaken at the direction of Secretary Goldberg to acquaint Negro students of employment opportunities in the Federal government.

The new appointees are Samuel T. Gibson, Jr., of Raleigh, N.C., a graduate student at North Carolina College, Durham, and Obie Pinckney, Jr., of Columbia, S. C., who attends South Carolina State College in Orangeburg.

They were greeted in Washington by Secretary Goldberg, who is Vice Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, recently established by President Kennedy to insure equal employment opportunity in the Federal government and on Federally contracted jobs.

The meeting took place in Secretary Goldberg's office at 10 a.m. Others present included Mr. McVeigh and Sterling Tucker, Washington representative of the National Urban League, which has assisted in arrangements for the students' Washington visit under its "Tomorrow's Scientists and Technicians" program.

Mr. Gibson, 23, has been named a Personnel Assistant in the Office of Personnel Administration with a starting salary of \$5,355. He has a Bachelor's degree in Economics from North Carolina College and is scheduled for a Master's degree in Business Administration this spring. He formerly attended Howard University in Washington, D. C., on a scholarship.

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Labor Department Sues Wheaton Cartage Co.

Chicago, Ill., April 26, 1961.—Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg asked the U.S. Court here today for an order permanently restraining Joseph Bird, doing business as Bird Cartage in Wheaton, Illinois, from future violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act — the Federal Wage-Hour Law. An excavation contractor, Bird employs approximately 20 workers.

Both are honor students and both have taken part in extracurricular activities. Mr. Gibson is the third in his family—along with his mother and sister—to graduate with honors from North Carolina College. He was also elected to his school's student government.

Mr. Pinckney is President of the Beta Delta chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and belongs to Beta Kappa Chi scientific honorary society and Alpha Kappa Mu national honorary society. He is business manager of his college newspaper and a cadet major in his school's ROTC battle group. He is also a member of the school's Euclidean mathematics club.

The new appointees will begin work as soon as their school terms are finished. To qualify for their jobs they passed the Federal Service Entrance Examination required of all Federal service employees with professional status.

Employer: For a man with no experience, you're certainly asking a high wage.

Applicant: Well, sir, the work's so much harder when you don't know what you're doing.

the executive level—they figure this early retirement is a break.

A representative of one of the metals firms contacted by the trade journal, admitted some retirements were voluntary—others were "urged" on the people. "It's part of cutting out the fat."

"American Metal Market" said that while the program is described as voluntary, it does embrace "suggestions" on the part of management to the people under consideration for retirement. They are told they can advance no further and if they are in a financial position to do so, they better take a run-out powder. Besides, as the journal pointed out, this "avoids the complication of transfer."

The program is not confined strictly to executives but is also said to have made progress among salaried personnel attached to mills and plants where operations have been drastically reduced because of the recession.

Those accepting early retirement have their pensions reduced proportionately from the amount they would have been

entitled to at 65. This is due to "longer life expectancy."

Union members can find solace in the fact that these poor executives, who have been at management's beck and call for years, now find themselves getting the boot—and not even a union in sight to defend them. We'll be hearing more about this in months to come from the "evicted" executives themselves. Somehow they suddenly lose their "defenders of management" tags—especially when the broad axe swings over their own necks.

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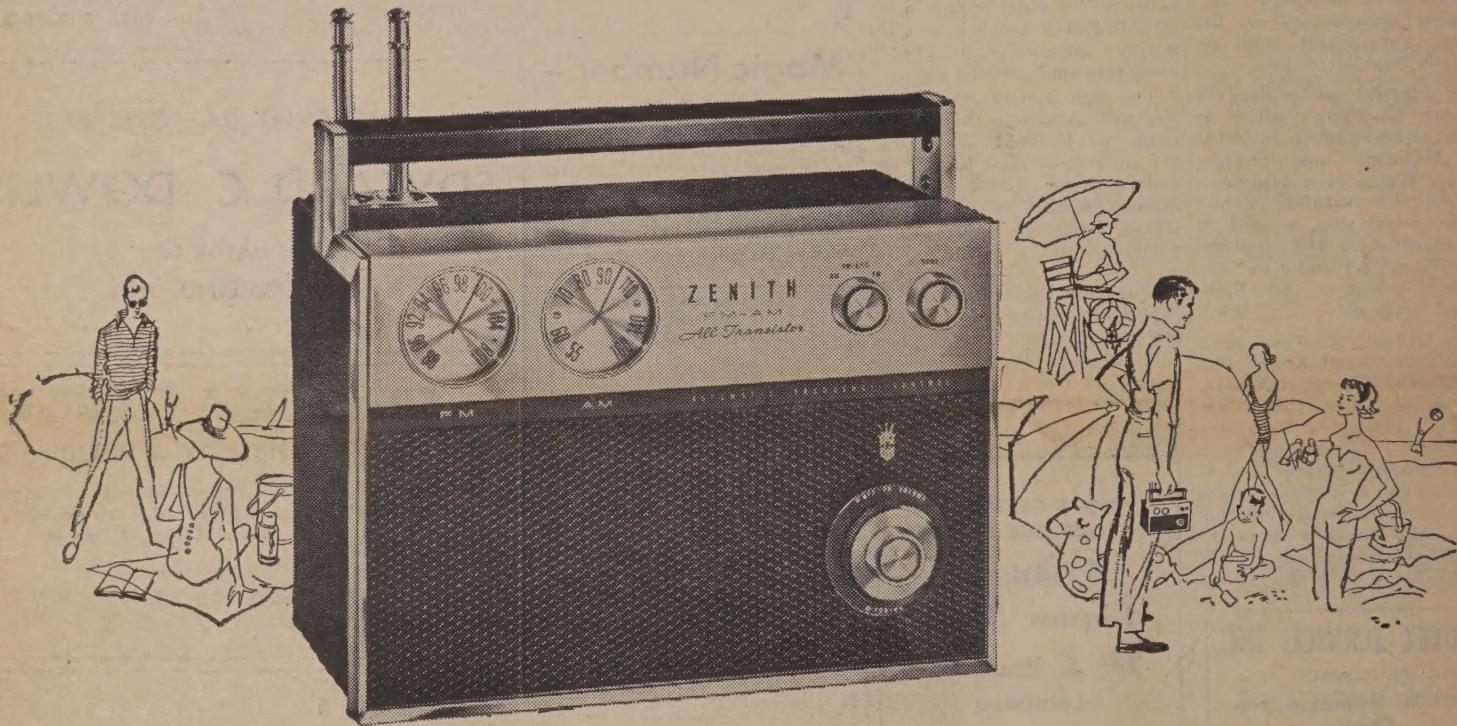
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